CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. X. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1857. NO. 241.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

ABAM & VAN SODEN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW OFFICE, 120 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. Business attended to in German and French. CHARLES VAN SODEN. mar20-1m

JOHN A. WILLS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE WITH John T. Lay Esqr., Rm. No. 41 Dearborn street, Chicago. mar20-1m

HAMMOND & TURLEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW And Land Agents. GALESBURG,.....ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES: W. O. Gale, Esq., Galesburg. Prof. J. J. Rockwell, Rule & Wright, Esqrs., Chicago. Rev. A. H. Parker, Galesburg. C. S. Cyrus, Esq., Hon. J. Mansfield, Peoria. Hon. Thos. Drummond, Chicago. Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Galesburg. Prof. W. D. Saunders, Illinois College, Jacksonville. mar20-1m

ABRAHAM VOORHEES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. mar20

MOSES & GRAVES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW 17 Clark st. P. S. GRAVES. mar20-1m

THOMPSON & BISHOP, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 84 DEARBORN Street, Portland Block, Chicago. JERRY V. THOMPSON. mar19-1m

A. D. RICH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office, 66 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARKSON, McCAGG & PURDYSHIE, No. 1 Marine Bank Buildings. FROM THIS DATE, JOHN FORSYTHE, Esq., is admitted a member of our firm. CLARKSON, McCAGG, JOHN FORSYTHE. Chicago, Mar. 2, 1857. mar20

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, (Late of the firm of Spencer & Clarkson.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR, &c., No. 62 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Michigan and Wisconsin. mar20-1m

C. B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 62 Clark street, Chicago. mar20-1y

E. VAN BUREN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Solicitor and Counselor in Chancery. Practice in Kankakee, Will, Iroquois and Ford counties. Office, 51 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL W. FULLER, *Attorney at Law*, PERIN, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. ATTENDS COURTS IN TAZEWELL AND MARKS COLLECTIONS in Mason and Peoria counties. Refers to Gen. J. Whiteside. mar20-1m

STAFFORD & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office, 135 Randolph street, (opposite Court House,) Chicago, Ill. G. C. STAFFORD. mar20-1y. JEREMY TUCKER.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DRS. POLLOK & KENNY ARE ASSOCIATED IN THE PRACTICE of General Medicine and Surgery. Office, 95 South Clark street. Dr. Pollok will continue to give special attention to the treatment of Female Diseases. RESIDENCE, Dr. Pollok, 104 Lake street, Dr. Kenny, 111 Lake street. Office hours, from 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. mar20-1y

DR. W. G. BROWN, DENTIST, AND MANUFACTURER OF Block and Gum Mineral Teeth, No. 121 Lake street, Chicago. REFERENCES.—R. L. Rush, Banker, Chicago; Prof. Kimball, Rush Medical College, Chicago; J. Burns, Pastor of Clark street M. E. Church, Chicago; J. M. Woodworth, Auditor, Chicago. mar20-1y

Dentistry. DR. ABELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM HIS VISIT TO EUROPE, (for J. H. Rand & Co.'s relief from stock,) is now prepared to attend to the wants of his patrons in a manner not to be surpassed by any Dentist in the West. Office, Rand's Block, Lake street, Chicago. mar20-1y

FRENCH DENTAL SURGERY. DOCTOR HENRI DORION OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Chicago, having had extensive practice in Paris, France, and in the City, both qualified to practise all the operations of Dentistry, and to insert Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a set, on Gold, Platina, Silver, Ivory, Vulcanized India Rubber, &c. Office, 97 Lake street, Chicago. mar20-1y

THE MILWAUKEE LINE. THE LAKE SHORE LINE. THE LAKE ERIE LINE. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL LINE. THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN LINE. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL LINE. THE CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND LINE. THE CHICAGO & PITTSBURGH LINE. THE CHICAGO & ALTON LINE. THE CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI LINE. THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE LINE. THE CHICAGO & CINCINNATI LINE. THE CHICAGO & MISSOURI LINE. THE CHICAGO & NEW ALBANY LINE. THE CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning.....March 20, 1857

Contested Election.

The Charter Election in Cincinnati comes off the first Monday of April. It will be warmly contested. There are three tickets in the field, viz: Republican, Democrat and Citizens. A portion of the candidates on the latter are also on the Republican ticket. Our Republican friends have pursued the proper course, to refuse all fusions with nativism, and to place before the people a Republican ticket, pure and simple, to stand or fall upon its own merits. We have great faith of its triumph, in that stronghold of Slaveocracy. At least it has right on its side, and deserves to succeed.

St. Louis Election.

The coming municipal election in St. Louis promises to be warmly contested. The Pro-Slavery party—the real Border Ruffians—are putting forth Gen. PALFRY as their candidate for Mayor. He is supported by the *Republican* and *Leader*; the latter is the Catholic paper. The Free State party have not yet made their selection of a candidate. It is believed that most of the "Americans" will support the Free State ticket—if so, it will be elected. The *Intelligencer* favors the idea. The *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* are striking powerful blows in behalf of the rights of Free white men. The *News* and *Intelligencer* are gradually coming over to the same side. The issue of Pro-Slavery and Free Soil is just as well defined in St. Louis as in Chicago. We hope to chronicle a victory on the side of Freedom, as great as that achieved in this city. A grand Free Soil victory in St. Louis will do much towards making Kansas a Free State, and when a Free State, Kansas will repay the favor to St. Louis, in the way of trade, a thousand fold.

St. Paul or St. Peter—Minnesota.

We have already given full accounts of the attempts made in the Minnesota Legislature to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter, and have also announced it as our opinion that no legislature act had passed the Legislature for the removal of the seat of government. This opinion is confirmed by all late reports from the Territory, and nothing now remains for the citizens of Minnesota but to quietly submit to the existing order of things, and to allow all sectional animosities and local prejudices to subside in the great principles which are at stake in the Territory.

The removal question has created a most intense hatred between different sections of the Territory, and all parties have lost sight of the other and greater questions and issues which must come before the people of all quarters and every locality. Let the Freemen of Minnesota unite under a common banner, and let Minnesota come into the Union with a constitution by which the rights and liberties of her citizens will be protected, and her last and highest interests subserved. In this day of judicial usurpation and despotic aggression, it becomes the imperative duty of every Northern State to nail the colors of Freedom to the mast, and take a bold and open stand for liberty and justice. We look with confidence to Minnesota to see her adopt such a position which will vindicate her right to the name and title of a Free State.

Death of Mr. McCalla.

We are called upon to mourn the death of a good citizen. THOMAS MCCALLA is no more! He died on Wednesday, going to his eternal home quietly and as a just man should go.

Mr. McCalla was born in Chester District, South Carolina, in 1813. He was bred up amid slaves, yet on the soil of his birth he learned early to hate despotism, and say and every institution which fostered it. He sought not own men, nor could he live among those who did.

In 1837, consequently, he removed to Bloomington, Indiana. There he continued the merchandile business for fifteen years. His enterprise and marked integrity, soon won the confidence of the intelligent people of that city and neighborhood, and he is remembered to this day by the old settlers as the honest merchant and good man.

Chicago, in 1852, became the centre of observation, and foreseeing that it must, of no distant day, be a great city, Mr. McCalla located in this place. He has been well known as connected with the Bank of Commerce, and one of the firm of DAVIDSON, MCCALLA & CO.

As in his early, so in his later days, his conduct has been distinguished by simplicity of life, and sterling integrity. He bore willing testimony to whatever was calculated to sustain virtue or exalt it. He lived a life in which sincere piety and a generous benevolence were commingled without cant or display. The church of which he was a member and the society in which he moved, will long cherish the memory of the good man whom they so honored and respected while living—those nearest and dearest to him will ever mourn his loss, only to those who love our mourn.

Farewell Address of Gov. Geary to the People of Kansas Territory.

The forced resignation of Gov. Geary is but another evidence of the power of Slavery in Kansas, and the danger which now threatens the Freedom of the Territory. We append a response of this address, our friend the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* thus speaks of it:

The Governor first expresses that the office he has held was tendered him by the President without solicitation, and that, in accepting it, he made many painful sacrifices. He then describes the condition and appearance of Kansas when he entered upon the discharge of his official duties:

Homes and families were deserted. The smoke of burning dwellings darkened the air, among which only the chimneys of the Kansas Republicans remained amid the ashes, and among the woodlands, to afford refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The Missouri ruffians, with their allies, the predatory bands, and the tribes were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each united almost in purpose, and yet each in hostility to the other. The Territory was bankrupt. There was no pecuniary resources within herself to meet the expenses of her war. The Congressional appropriation was exhausted in defending the approaches of the Territory. The Legislature, for a long time, refused to meet the demands of a foreign C. The laws, such call, the courts utterly organized, and the civil arm of the government almost entirely powerless. At a time when military aid was most needed, there was not a single company in the service. The Territory was under the pressure. The Indians were hostile, and ready to take hold and open upon the frontiers. The Territory was in a state of war, and yet

Special Notices.

EXTENSION TILL 1st MAY.—Dr. CALVIN W. FITCH, Author of the Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual, &c., &c., and his associate, John W. Fitch, A. M., M. D., will be found and duly advertised in the Herald, Chicago, Ill., first of May, at their rooms in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Consultation gratuitous, or by letter free.

As Drs. Fitch and Sykes will on no account both be absent at the same time, patients from a distance need fear no d-lay on account.

HINTS TO INVALIDS—Or, Suggestions for the relief of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Diseases, Dyspepsia, &c., by Drs. Fitch and Sykes, ... sent free of any respondent.

Dr. Fitch's Invalid's Guide on Consumption Manual, &c., sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Letters may be addressed either to Dr. Fitch or Dr. Sykes.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many valuable lives have been saved by Hayman, Clark & Co.'s Concentrated Cod Liver Oil, which, in all human probability would have been lost but for its timely use.

It is no quack medicine, but the Cod Liver Oil, made with the utmost care, according to the formula used in Europe and America, and has proven by its immediate effectiveness, the most valuable remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Wasting of the Flesh, Night Sweats, and general debility.

Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by Hayman, Clark & Co., Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20.

Dr. Fox's Card and Commercial Matter on First Page.

Important from Kansas.

Governor Geary Resigned.

Confirmation of the Border Ruffian Outrages.

Treachery of President Pierce and his Administration.

Conspiracy, Murder, Fall Subversion of all Trust.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.]

At length, we have a story of the wrongs inflicted by the Border Ruffians in Kansas, which, we think, may be credited. Let us hear no more of "Free State Forwarders," and "Abolition Lies." The correspondence that has appeared in the columns of the *Democrat* from time to time, has only been untrue in its fullness to fully represent the atrocities of the Pro-Slavery outlaws, who have gained foothold in Kansas.

Gov. John W. Geary, at Lecompton, on the 4th inst., forwarded his resignation of Governorship of Kansas to the Department at Washington. Having notified Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, of this fact, and having surrendered to that officer the official control, he, in a few days after, quit the country and started for the East. He arrived in this city on Sunday evening, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Dr. Gihon. Yesterday afternoon he called at this office, and in the course of conversation gave us a complete history of his administration in Kansas, and more than confirmed all the reports which have reached the public through the *Democrat* of the outrages of the Pro-Slavery bandits and rebels in that unhappy Territory.

The Governor states the cause of his resignation to be, the failure of Ex-President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his acceptance of the appointment. The promises of Mr. Pierce, he says, were to support him (Geary) with the United States Army, the militia and the Treasury if necessary; but instead of receiving the aid either in men or money from the President, he has paid twelve thousand dollars out of his own pocket for the support of his administration, and with regard to military support, he has even been refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most urgent circumstances, and received the haughty answer from the officer in command, that the army of the United States was not employed to protect him. In addition, the judiciary of the Territory, as well as the military of the government, refused to support Judge Lecompte's decisions, on all occasions, and having the means to execute his judicial decrees, was enabled to overrule him in every important decision.

Again, throughout his whole official career, he has been an object of hatred to an organized and sworn band of conspirators in the Territory. He states that his life was nightly under oath from the day he entered the country until he left it, to assassinate him, provided his official career should deviate from that course which alone had insured safety to the Pro-Slavery party. In constant jeopardy, the military loyally opposed to him; the military inactive and sullen, and the government without money or means of any kind, he was unanimously compelled to decline. The Governor says he regrets the step he was obliged to take, most sincerely, and feels confident that had he received the assistance promised him, he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the robberies, arson and murders at the hands of the Pro-Slavery party, which have taken place in Kansas, the Governor says they have not been half disclosed—the murder of Barber by Hayes was one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious affairs ever witnessed. The Governor reached the spot a few moments after the affray occurred. As the poor fellow was lying upon his back in his cabin, the blood streaming from his wounds, and the cold sweat of death upon his brow, he seized the Governor's hand, and declared, that he was murdered in cold blood, and that he was not guilty of any offense—that it was a most foul and unprovoked murder. He asked his assassin why he sought his life, or desired to take his property—that he had always defended the assistance of an aged father and mother, a deaf and dumb brother, and a sister—that he, himself, was a cripple, and therefore harmless. To this appeal, he was told that he was a d—d Abolitionist, and they that intended to destroy the whole of them. Upon which, Hayes, one of the gang, seized him by the collar, and plaging the pistol against his breast, shot him. The Governor pledged him, while he held his cold hand in his own, that he would use all his power to bring the murderer to justice. "I will," said the Governor, "five hundred dollars to have his assassin arrested; and I would have spent five thousand dollars to have done so if I had been successful." He stated to us that the Governor had Hayes arrested, but succeeded in his escape, when Lecompte issued a habeas corpus, had him released, and set at liberty upon some bail. Hayes is now in Kansas and is playing the gentleman. The Governor further states that after the release of Hayes, Surveyor General Coleman took occasion to address a speech upon the matter, in which he stigmatized the Shooting of Barber as perfectly legal, and that it was a mistake to suppose, that the territorial laws were made for the benefit of any other persons than the Pro-Slavery party.

Speaking of the bandit officer him, which led to the death of Sherrard, the Gov. gave a detailed account of the transaction. Early in the morning of his assassination had been privately planted. His own Sheriff, however, preventing its execution, Sherrard then Governor-elect, with three others, waylaid him in the hall of the Legislature. He discovered them, and knew their purpose, and when Sherrard spoke to him, he made no reply, but fired upon him. When Sherrard spat upon his back several times. As soon as these facts became known, a public meeting was held, composed principally of Pro-Slavery men, for the purpose of denouncing the act. It was at this meeting that Sherrard was shot. When the resolutions were read, Sherrard said that any person who endorsed them "was a Black-hearted scoundrel." Mr. Sheppard then arose, and stated that he endorsed them, and was neither a liar, nor scoundrel nor coward. Sherrard then drew his revolver, and commenced firing at Sheppard, who received three balls in his body. Mr. S. then snapped a pistol at Sherrard, but it hilling fire, he rushed upon him and struck him with his weapon. They were separated, and Sherrard then drew another pistol and advanced upon Jenkins, which he had previously footlined upon his person as a member of the Governor's household. Jenkins, perceiving his danger, drew a pistol in self defense; a number of shots were then fired at the same time, and Sherrard fell. The Governor says that the account of the affair published in the *Republican*, as published to him by Mr. Stone, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Among other things, the Governor complained most bitterly of the annoyance which he suffered in the obstruction and mutilation of his correspondence. The mail bags, he says, were invariably opened, and all communications to and from him systematically overhauled, and objectionable, abstracted. Mr. McCarty, Chief Clerk in the Secretary's office, testified to the fact, and stated that he himself had destroyed and suppressed two bushels of mail matter.

The above is merely a brief outline of Gov. Geary's statements. There are a multitude of interesting details which we are compelled to omit. His private secretary, Mr. Gihon, has promised us a full and complete history of the entire history of the administration, which we deal in due time present to our readers.

In view of all these things, and under the provisions of the act of the Kansas Legislature, which provides for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, established as it will be by the Governor further when he left off the office, it thinks it certain that a slavery Constitution will be established in Kansas.

The Governor is, probably correct; but, nevertheless, it is one thing to frame a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and another to establish the institution de facto in the Territory. The friends of free labor in the North must redouble their efforts.

A PRESENT.—The Editor of the Cairo Times says:

Last week we were informed by the clerk of the Minerva that he had left a small box at the wharf boat for us, we guessed it took it to the office, and upon looking at the box carefully, found that it came from Mound City. Horrified, we threw it down, and ran till we were out of sight of the house of reputation. Infernal machines, powder magazines, and explosive substances (excepting subpoenas) running fire our track. Having taken a reasonable time behind the fence, and hearing nothing to go "bang!" we ventured back to the office, and a piece of furniture gave it a violent thrust; something said "I speak," like unto the scraping of a lucifer match, and again we made tracks. We didn't go far, for we appointed a committee to unravel the mystery, and cut a small hole in the box, from which something protruded which we took to be the tail of a snake. We didn't stand of snakes, (except when they get into our boots), and we hastily pulled the cover off; Jerusalem! What a sight, after stirring the contents with a stick, we commenced ejecting them from their quarters. The first was a young rat, next a small piece of cotton, a black snake, two terrapins, four young rats, one mud turtle, six more young rats, one cat fish, two rats, one cotton snake, one black snake, three large bull frogs, three young rats, one cotton mouthed snake, one young rat, but stopping another one, another young rat, one young rat, one mud-snake, rat, rat, rat, we found a series of rats, until we found forty-four young rats alive and kicking.

We presume the donor intended them as specimens of the inhabitants of Mound City—products indigenous to the soil. The high water occasioned by the dark floods and heavy rains, had caused a flood in Mound City, with sewage and things, gathered from the foreign Black Tom, for your practising gift.

INSANE.—On Saturday evening, eight regular lies nations landed at the place from the Dia Vernon. They were captured and secured in genuine aboriginal style. Their arrival was also quite a novelty among the crowd upon the levee, many of whom had never before seen an Indian.

The party went below the city into the woods and camped for the night.

Banking and Exchange.

R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, BANKERS, CHICAGO.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. Deposits received on Current Account, and subject to call by bankers, bearing no interest.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Money received on deposit, payable on demand, with interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Transferable certificates issued for all sums of Savings deposited.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw direct on New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, and Canada, at sight, and on London, Liverpool, Dublin and Glasgow.

REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPH. By our arrangements, we are prepared to remit money to and from any place in the United States, Canada, and Europe, on the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections of Notes, Drafts and Accounts, payable in Chicago, free of charge, and remitted for on the day of collection. Drafts and Collections made, and remitted for, on all cities of the United States, with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT. We receive orders for BUY AND SELL on Commission, Gold, Silver, Sterling Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Negotiable Commercial Paper, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion, on the most favorable terms. Our facilities for business in Chicago, and the United States and Europe—Buy and Sell Land Warrants.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit payable in Sterling, Francs, Florins, Guilders, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Europe. We pay and make sale of the Drafts of Rothschilds, Baring Brothers & Co., Hottinguer & Cie., Hope & Co., Mees & Zoonen, Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, Lyons, Paris, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Oporto, Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Palermo, Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Trieste, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo, Frederickshamn, Helsingfors, Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Canton, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Lima, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Havana, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Guatemala, Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, New Providence, Bermuda, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto, Sydney, C. B., Charlottetown, Pictou, Shediac, Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Brazoria, Matagorda, Galena, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Keokuk, Iowa City, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Quincy, Alton, Springfield, Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Erie, Detroit, Port Huron, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. Johns, Halifax,

Legal Notices

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the County Court of Cook County, in Probate. In the matter of the application of Isaac Cozzens, Administrator of Margaret O. Gibson, deceased, for leave of court to pay debts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE made in the above matter, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1857 I shall on the first day of April next, at the hour of noon, offer at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, the certain lands and tenements of said deceased, as follows: All the west half of lot number six, in block No. one hundred and twenty (120) of the school section lands in the city of Chicago, situate in said county and state.

Dated, March 19, 1857. ISAAC COZZENS, Administrator.

FARNSWORTH & BURGESS, Solr'rs. 1857-4w-p18

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas. March Term, A. D. 1857.

Lemuel Weeks, vs. Peter S. Weeks and Emily, his wife, and Jesse F. Bunker, Jr. } In Chancery.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER issued in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1857, I, L. C. Paine Frost, Master in Chancery of Cook County, in the Court House of Illinois, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of March, A. D. 1857, at the north door of the City House in the city of Chicago, that certain piece or parcel of land in said county and state of Illinois, described as follows, to wit: Lot 3, in block 2, in Jesse F. Bunker's addition to the city of Chicago, situate in said county and state.

L. C. PAINE FREST, Master in Chancery.

Chicago, March 7 1857. 1857-4w-p17 Cook Co., Ill's.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, March Term, A. D. 1857.

L. R. Usher, et. al. vs. Victor H. Lowenstien, et. al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 1st day of April next, at the Cook County Court of Common Pleas in Chancery, entered in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all of the assets, property, and effects, belonging to the firm of Victor H. Lowenstien, and Lewis Lowenstien, composing the firm of Victor H. Lowenstien & Co., at their place of business in the City of Chicago, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1854, of all that parcel of ground described as follows, to wit: Lot 3 in block 6, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of section 15, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of section 15, in the city of Chicago, situated in said county and state, and all the right and interest of the defendants or any or either of them in or to the building thereon, and all other property belonging to said firm, and lease hold interest will be sold as an entirety, or in parcels, as may be deemed expedient by the undersigned.

L. C. PAINE FREST, Master in Chancery.

Chicago, March 7, 1857. 1857-4w-p18 Cook Co., Ill's.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. John M. Wright, Edward Bates, Simeon Wright and Benjamin Bates.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Wright and said Wright and Bates have the use of the State, so that process cannot be served on them, it appears from the affidavit of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, Notice is hereby given to them, that said complainant, has filed his complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, A. D. 1856, and that a summons has been issued against said defendants returnable on the 1st Monday of April next. Now is the time for you to appear.

Now, therefore, you the said Wright, Wright and Bates, shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first Monday of April next, at the Court House in the city of Chicago, then and there to do and receive what shall then and there be decreed in the premises. Witness, Thomas Dyer, Clerk of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Chicago, this 1st day of March A. D. 1857. THOS. DYER, Clerk.

GALE & BURGESS, Complt's Solr's. 1857-4w-p17

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas. April Term, A. D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. Jesse S. Wright, Edward Bates, Simeon Wright and Benjamin Bates.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Simeon Wright, and of Edward Bates, one of the defendants in said suit, it appears from the affidavit of George Stanley, and H. G. McDaffield, one of the attorneys of said defendants, that said defendants are not to be found in the county of Cook, Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to said Simeon Wright and Edward Bates, that said complainant, has filed his complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1856, and that a summons has been issued against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of April next, 1857, as is by law required. Now, therefore, you the said George Stanley and H. G. McDaffield, Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas, on the 1st day of April next, at the Court House in the city of Chicago, then and there to do and receive what shall then and there be decreed in the premises. Witness, Thomas Dyer, Clerk of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Chicago, this 1st day of March A. D. 1857. THOS. DYER, Clerk.

GALE & BURGESS, Complt's Solr's. 1857-4w-p17

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court of Common Pleas. April Term, A. D. 1857.

John M. Dick, against Peter Dick, and John Dick, administrator of Jacob Dick, deceased, late of Philadelphia, Pa., and Jacob Dick, Jr., Jacob Dick, Sarah Dick, Sarah Dick, Jr., Jacob Dick, Jr., Jacob Dick, Jr., Jacob